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TEAM ECSTASY AP GOVERNMENT & POLITICS MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWER KEY

01. D (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 13)

02. A (Q&A from Unit I Ch. 1)

03. C (Q&A from Unit I Ch. 1)

04. E (Q&A from Unit I Ch. 3)

05. D (Q&A from Unit I Ch. 2)

06. E (Q&A from Unit I Ch. 2)

07. E (Q&A from Unit 1 Ch. 2)

08. A (Q&A from Unit 1 Ch. 2)

09. A (Q&A from Unit II Ch. 8)

10. E (Q&A from Unit II Ch. 6)

11. E (Q&A from Unit II Ch. 5)

12. B (Q&A from Unit I Ch. 2)

13. A (Q&A from Unit II Ch. 4)

14. A (Q&A from Unit II Ch. 8)

15. B (Q&A from Unit III Ch. 7)

16. B (Q&A from Unit III Ch. 7)

17. D (Q&A from Unit III Ch. 9)

18. A (Q&A from Unit III Ch. 9)

19. B (Q&A from Unit II Ch. 5)

20. D (Q&A from Unit III Ch. 10)

21. E (Q&A from Unit III Ch. 7)

22. D (Q&A from Unit III Ch. 9)

23. E (Q&A from Unit III Ch. 10)

24. B (Q&A from Unit III Ch. 10)

25. A or E (Q&A from Unit II Ch. 8)

26. A (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 11)

27. A (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 11)

28. C (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 11)

29. E (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 11)

30. A (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 11)

31. C (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 11)

32. A (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 12)

33. B (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 11)

34. D (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 12)

35. D (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 12)

36. B (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 12)

37. D (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 12)

38. A (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 12)

39. D (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 13)

40. C (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 13)

41. B (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 12)

42. E (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 14)

43. C (Q&A from Unit IV Ch. 19)

44. E (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 14)

45. D (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 14)

46. C (Q&A from Unit V Ch. 14)

47. A (Q&A from Unit IV Ch. 18)

48. E (Q&A from Unit IV Ch. 19)

49. C (Q&A from Unit VI Ch. 17)

50. B (Q&A from Unit VI Ch. 17)

51. E (Q&A from Unit IV Ch. 18)

52. D (Q&A from Unit IV Ch. 18)

53. C (Q&A from Unit IV Ch. 19)

54. C (Q&A from Unit VI Ch. 16)

55. A (Q&A from Unit VI Ch. 16)

56. C (Q&A from Unit VI Ch. 17)

57. B (Q&A from Unit VI Ch. 17)

58. D (Q&A from Unit I Ch. 2)

59. A (Q&A from Unit II Ch. 4)

60. C (Q&A from Unit II Ch. 8)

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TEAM ECSTASY AP GOVERNMENT & POLITICS FREE-RESPONSE ANSWER KEY

1. (a) the choices vary.

* **Veto message:** for each bill vetoed or partially vetoed, the governor must explain the reasons for the veto in a message to the legislature; one of two ways for a president to disapprove a bill sent to him by Congress—the veto message must be sent to Congress within ten days after the president receives the bill.
  + (b) It can be most effective for testing for legitimacy, gives Congress a chance to debate for a second time, limits president’s power, etc.
* **Pocket veto:** an indirect veto of a legislative bill by the president of the governor by retaining the bill unsigned until after the legislative session is over; one of two ways for the president to disapprove a bill sent to him by Congress. If the president does not sign the bill within ten days of his receiving it and Congress has adjourned within that time, the bill does not become a law.
  + (b) It can be most effective because it allows president to prevent signing a bill into effect if Congress continues to be adjourned during the duration of the ten day time frame and would be discarded, allows president to take no action but still be able to have a say if he disagrees with a bill becoming law, etc.
* **Line-item veto:** the power of the president, governor, or other elected executive to reject individual provisions of a bill; the power of an executive to veto some provisions in an appropriations bill while approving others—the president does not have the right to exercise a line-item veto and must approve or reject an entire appropriations bill.
  + (b) It can be most effective because it gives president the most power out of all three, president gets to “tailor” it however he wants (downside is that presidents no longer have power of line-item veto).

2. (a) the choices vary:

* Yes- advanced technology, connected all over the world, used when campaigning, can influence people, channels dedicated to politics, political authority appearances, etc.
* No- media covers mostly opinions, more “doing” than “watching,” can sometimes be portrayed one-sided, therefore, you don’t get the whole story of something, so it doesn’t always have strong effect, etc.

(b) the choices vary (based on own opinion)

(c) the choices vary:

* Internet- worldwide, therefore, able to connect people and news all around the world, advanced, fast, etc.
* Radio- radio hosts talk about news and their thoughts about it, etc.
* Newspaper- can dedicate whole newspapers for politics such as elections, issues, etc.
* Television- can dedicate whole stations, can be very accurate, can announce “this-just-in” stories on news broadcasts, etc.

3. (a) reasons may vary; some might include:

* “The United States Constitution has endured for more than two centuries as the framework of government. However, the meaning of the Constitution has been changed by both formal and informal methods. There are many more informal methods than formal methods to change the Constitution because they include much simpler processes. The informal methods don't exactly change the Constitution; they change the way it is interpreted.”
* **“One formal method** to change the Constitution is by passing a bill through both houses of Congress, with a two-thirds majority in each. Once the bill is passed it is sent to the states. This is the process used by all current amendments.”
* “Congress usually puts a time limit for the bill to be approved as an amendment. **The second method** is for a Constitutional Convention to be called by two-thirds of the state legislatures. The convention would propose one or more amendments to the Constitution. This method has never been used, but there has been much discussion as to what kind of changes this process would make to the Constitution.”

(b) reasons may vary; some might include:

* **“An informal method** to amend the Constitution would be judicial interpretation. Judicial interpretation includes reinterpretation of the Constitution. This has brought about some of the greatest changes in the Constitution, for example when *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954 ended racial segregation.”
* “Presidential or Congressional actions are **other informal methods** that may lead to change, for example when Thomas Jefferson used his authority to purchase the Louisiana Territory, even without clear authorization to do so. Congressional action was used when Congress passed the War Powers Act in 1973, attempting to restrict the foreign policy vote of the president.”

(c) opinions and reasons may vary; some may include:

* Greater change, works more efficiently, interpretation is key and can make a difference in different cases, greater outcome, more effect taken place (more cause-and-effect than regular formal methods), process might not take as long, etc.

4. (a) reasons may vary; some might include:

* If they say yes… answers may vary due to the fact it is more of an opinion. Anything should be good as long as the opinion/statement is consistent with whether they agree or not.
* If they say no… answers may vary due to the fact it is more of an opinion. Anything should be good as long as the opinion/statement is consistent with whether they agree or not.

(b) reasons may vary; some might include:

* Difficult for President because more Congressmen would oppose than support since their allied with their own party, endless debating and never coming up with any solutions, long processes, never-ending meetings resulting in no compromises, etc.
* Difficult for Congress because most of the people will follow the president since he is the “face” of the government (the political authoritative figure for America), would be difficult for them to convince the American people to “go against” the president, no compromises, during the duration of the president’s term, nothing major would occur because there would be constant bickering and government would remain relatively neutral, etc.

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**Bibliography of Sources**

Multiple Choice Questions

* All the multiple choice questions as well as the answers to the questions came from Wilson’s American Government test banks. The information and questions on the test banks came from the American Government textbook.

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Essay Questions

* Question 1 was made up (Unit VI) Answers were taken from Chapter 12.
* Question 2 was made up (Unit II) Answers were taken from Chapter 10.
* Question 3 (Unit I) was the first question in the 2011 AP Government and Politics Exam and answer was taken (and quoted) from online source sourced below:

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* Question 4 was made up (Unit IV) Answers taken from the chapters included in Unit IV.
  + Obama Cartoon:

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